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Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, March 27, 1775.

To the Inhabitants of the Colony of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

MY FRIENDS, see pa. 698

MASSACHUSETTENSIS,* in some of his writings has advanced, that our allegiance is due to the political capacity of the King, and therefore involves in it obedience to the British parliament.—Governor Hutchinson in his memorable speech laid down the same position.—I have already thewn from the case of Wales, that this position is groundless—and that allegiance was due from the Welch to the King, *jure feodali*, before the conquest of Lewellyn, and after that to the Crown, until it was annexed to the realm, without being subject to acts of parliament any more then to acts of the King, without parliament.—I shall hereafter shew from the case of Ireland, that subjection to the Crown implies no obedience to parliament. But before I come to this, I must take notice of a pamphlet, intitled, "A candid Examination of the mutual claims of Great-Britain and the colonies, with a plan of accommodation on constitutional principles." This author, p. 8, says "to him (i. e. the King) in this representative capacity, and as supreme executor of the laws, made by a joint power of him and others, the oaths of allegiance are taken", and afterwards, "Hence these professions (i. e. of allegiance) are not made to him either in his legislative, or executive capacities; but yet it seems they are made to the King. And into this distinction, *which is no where to be found* either in the constitution of the government, in reason or common sense, the ignorant and thoughtless have been deluded ever since the passing of the stamp act, and they have rested satisfied with it without the least examination." And in p. 9, he says, "I do not mean to offend the inventers of this refined distinction, when I ask them" is this acknowledgment made to the king, in his politick capacity as king of "Great Britain, &c. if so, it includes a promise of obedience to the British laws."—There is no danger of this gentleman's giving offence to the inventers of this distinction, for they have been many centuries in their graves.—This distinction is to be found every where:—in the case of Wales, Ireland and elsewhere, as I shall shew most abundantly before I have done.—It is to be found in two of the greatest cases & most deliberate and solemn judgments that were ever passed.—One of them is Calvin's case, 7 Rep.—which as lord Coke tells us, was as elaborately, substantially and judiciously argued, as he ever heard, or read of any.—After it had been argued in the court of king's bench, by learned council, it was adjourned to the exchequer chamber, and there argued again, first by council on both sides & then by the lord chancellor and all the twelve judges of England, and among these were the greatest men, that Westminster hall ever could boast.—Ellismore, Bacon, Hide, Hobart, Crook, and Coke, were all among them. And the chancellor and judges were unanimous in resolving. What says the book? 7 rep. 10. "Now seeing the king hath but one person, "and several capacities, and one politick capacity for the realm of England, and another for "the realm of Scotland, it is necessary to be considered, to which capacity *ligeance* is due. *And "it was resolved* that it was due to the *natural "person* of the king (which is ever accompanied "with the politick capacity, and the politick capacity as it were appropriated to the natural "capacity) and it is not due to the politick capacity only, that is, to the crown or kingdom, "distinct from his natural capacity."—And further on, 7 rep. 11. "But it was clearly resolved "by all the judges, that presently by the descent "his majesty was compleatly & absolutely king," &c. and that coronation was but a royal ornament! 6. "In the reign of Ed. 2d, the Spencers, to cover the treason hatched in their hearts, invented this damnable and damned opinion, that homage and oath of allegiance was more by reason of the king's crown (that is of his politick capacity) than by reason of the person of the king, upon which opinion they inferred execrable and detestible consequences." And afterwards, 12. "Where books and acts of parliament speak of the ligeance of *England*, &c. speaking briefly in a vulgar manner, are to be understood of the ligeance due by the people of England to the King; for no man will affirm, that England itself, taking it for the continent thereof, doth owe any ligeance or faith, or that *any faith or ligeance should be due to it*: but it manifestly appeareth, that the ligeance or faith of the subject is *proprium quarto modo* to the King, *omni, soli, et semper*. And oftentimes in the reports of our book cases and in acts of parliament also, the crown or kingdom is taken for the king himself." &c. "Tenure in *capite* is a tenure of the Crown, and is a *seigniorie in grosse*, that is of the person of the King." And afterwards 6. "for special purposes *the law makes him a body politick, immortal and invisible, whereunto our allegiance cannot appertain*." I beg leave to observe here, that these words in the foregoing adjudication, that "the natural person of the King is ever accompanied with the politick capacity, and the politick capacity as it were appropriated to the natural capacity"; neither imply nor infer allegiance, or subjection to the politick capacity, because in the case of King James the first, his natural person was "accompanied" with three politick capacities at least, as King of England, Scotland and Ireland: yet the allegiance of an Englishman to him did not imply or infer subjection, to his politick capacity as King of Scotland.

Another place in which this distinction is to be found is in Moore's reports, p. 790. "The case of the union of the realm of Scotland with England."—And this deliberation, I hope was solemn enough.—This distinction was agreed on by commissioners of the English lords and commons in a conference with commissioners of the Scottish parliament, and after many arguments and consultations by the lord chancellor and all the judges, and afterwards adopted by the lords and commons of both nations.—"The judges answered with one assent, says the book, that allegiance and laws were not of equiparation for six causes,"—the sixth and last of which is, "allegiance followeth the *natural person* not the politick."—"If the king go out of England with a company of his servants, allegiance remaineth among his subjects and servants, altho' he be out of his own realm, *whereto his laws are confined*, &c. and to prove the allegiance to be tied to the body natural of the king, not to the body politick, the lord Coke cited the phrases of diverse statutes, &c. And to prove that allegiance extended further than the laws national, they (the judges) shewed that every king of diverse kingdoms, or dukedoms, is to command every people to defend any of his kingdoms, without respect of that nation where he is born; as if the king of Spain be invaded in Portugal, he may levy for defence of Portugal armies out of Spain, Naples, Castile, Millen, Flanders and the like; as a thing incident to the allegiance of all his subjects, to join together in defence of any of his territories, without respect of the extent of the laws of that nation where he was born; whereby it manifestly appeareth, that allegiance followeth the natural person of the king, and is not tied to the body politick respectively in every kingdom.—There is one observation, not immediately to the present point, but so connected with our controversy, that it ought not to be overlooked. "For the "matter of the great seal the judges shewed that "the seal was alterable by the king at his pleasure, and he might make one seal for both "kingdoms, for seals, coin, and leagues, are of "absolute prerogative of the king without parliament, nor restrained to any assent of the people." "But for further resolution of this "point, how far the great seal doth command out "of England, they made this distinction, that "the great seal was current for remedials which "groweth on complaint of the subjects, and thereupon writs are addressed under the great seal of "England, which writs are limitted, their precinct to be within the places of the jurisdiction "of the court that was to give the redress of the "wrong. And therefore writs are not to go into Ireland nor the Isles, nor Wales, nor the "counties palatine, because the king's courts "here have not power to hold plea of lands, nor "things there. But the great seal, hath a "power preceptory, to the person, which power extendeth to any place, where the person "may be found."——Ludlow's case, &c. who "being at Rome, a commandment under the "great seal was sent for him to return." &c. So "Bertie's case in Q. Mary's time, and Inglefield's "case in Q. Elizabeth, the privy seal went to "command them to return into the realm, and "for not coming their lands were seized". &c. "But to return to the point," And as to the "objection, says the book, that none can be born "a natural subject of two kingdoms, they denied "that absolutely, for altho' locally, he can be "born, but in one, yet effectually, the allegiance "of the King extending to both, his birth-right "shall extend to both." And afterwards, "but "that his kingly power extendeth to diverse nations & kingdoms, all owe him equal subjection, "and are equally born to the benefit of his protection; and altho' he is to govern them by "*their distinct laws*, yet any one of the people coming into the other, is to have the benefit of "the laws, wheresoever he cometh; but living "in one, or for his livelihood in one, he is not to "be taxed in the other, because laws ordain taxes, "impositions, and charges, as a discipline of subjection particularized to every particular nation."

Another place where this distinction is to be found is in Foster's crown law, p. 184. "There "have been writers, who have carried the notion "of natural, perpetual, unalienable allegiance, "much farther than the subject of this discourse "will lead me. They say, very truly, that it is "due to the *person* of the king, &c."—It is undoubtedly due to the person of the king; but "in that respect natural allegiance differeth nothing from that we call local. For allegiance "considered in every light is alike due to the person of the king; and is paid, and in the nature "of things must be constantly paid, to that prince, "who for the time being, is in the actual and full "possession of the regal dignity."

Indeed allegiance to a sovereign lord, is nothing more than fealty to a subordinate lord, and in neither case has any relation to, or connection with laws or parliaments, lords or commons.—There was a reciprocal confidence between the lord and vassal. The lord was to protect the vassal in the enjoyment of his land. The vassal was to be faithful to his lord, and defend him against his enemies. This obligation on the part of the vassal, was his fealty, *fidelitas*.—The oath of fealty, by the feodal law to be taken by the vassal or tenant, is nearly in the very words as the ancient oath of allegiance.—But neither fealty, allegiance, or the oath of either implied any thing about laws, parliaments, lords or commons.——

The fealty and allegiance of Americans then is undoubtedly due to the person of king George the third, whom God long preserve and prosper.—It is due to him, in his natural person, as that natural person is intituled to the crown, the kingly office, the royal dignity of the realm of England.—And it becomes due to his natural person, because he is intituled to that office.—And because by the charters, and other expres and implied contracts made between the Americans and the kings of England, they have bound themselves to fealty and allegiance to the natural person of that prince, who shall rightfully hold the kingly office in England, and no otherwise.

"With us in England, says Blackstone, v 1. 367. it becoming a settled principle of tenure, that all lands in the kingdom are holden of the king as their sovereign and lord paramount, &c. the oath of allegiance was necessarily confined to the Person of the king alone. By an easy analogy, the term of allegiance was soon brought to signify all other engagements, which are due from subjects to their prince, as well as those duties which were simply and merely territorial.—And the oath of allegiance, as administered for upwards of six hundred years, contained a promise to be true and faithful to the king and his heirs, and truth and faith to bear of life and limb and terrene honour, and not to know, or hear of any ill or damage i-

(Turn to the last Page.)

* Jonathan Sewall. See page 213, 242, 257 & see pa. 695, & a Letter to the Clergy of the Church of England, pa. 971.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

In Assembly, Wednesday, March 8, 1775. A. M.

The House met, pursuant to adjournment, when the order of the 25th of last month being read, they proceeded to the consideration of the Governor's message, and after a debate of some length, ordered, That Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Mifflin, Mr. Galloway, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Morton, Mr Ross, Mr. Swoope, Mr. Allen, Mr. Christ, Mr. Edmonds, Mr. Dougherty, Mr. Hunter and Mr. William Thompson, be a Committee to prepare and bring in a draught of an answer to the said message.

The House adjourned to three o'clock, *P. M.*

Eodem Die, P. M.

The Committee appointed to prepare and bring in an Answer to the Governor's message, reported they had essayed a draught for that purpose, which was read, and referred for farther consideration till to morrow.

THURSDAY, March 9, 1775. A. M.

The House resumed the consideration of the answer brought in last night to the Governor's message, which was again read, when a member moving that the said answer be recommitted, a debate arose, and after some time spent therein, the question was called for, and put by the Speaker. Carried in the negative.

The House then proceeded in considering the said answer, which being debated by paragraphs, the question was put, Whether the same shall be transcribed, and sent to the Governor? Carried in the affirmative.

The answer of the House to the Governor's message being transcribed, according to order, was signed by the Speaker, & follows in these words, *viz.*

May it please your Honor,

WE are sincerely obliged to your Honor for your attention to the true interest of the people over whom you preside, at a time when the disputes between Great Britain and the American Colonies are drawing towards an alarming crisis: and we agree with you, "that in all cases wisdom dictates the use of such means as are most likely to attain the end proposed."

We have, with deep concern, beheld a system of Colony administration pursued since the year 1763, destructive to the rights and liberties of his Majesty's most faithful subjects in America, and have heretofore adopted such measures as we tho't were most likely to restore that affection and harmony between the parent state and the Colonies, which it is the true interest of both countries to cultivate and maintain, and which we most sincerely wish to see restored.

We must inform your Honor, that a most humble, dutiful and affectionate petition from the delegates of all the colonies from Nova Scotia to Georgia is now at the foot of the throne, and we trust in the paternal affection and justice of our most gracious sovereign, that he will interpose for the relief of his greatly distressed and ever faithful subjects in America.

We assure your Honor, that this House will always pursue such measures as shall appear to them necessary, for securing the liberties of America, and establishing peace, confidence and harmony between Great-Britain and her Colonies.

Signed by Order of the House,

March 9, 1775. EDWARD BIDDLE, *Speaker.*"

NEW-YORK, March 16

In our last, we gave a short account of the proceedings of this city and county, on *Monday* the 6th instant, when, by a very great majority, the following mode of proceeding was assented to, viz. —That the General Committee should nominate eleven persons, to be on Wednesday the 15th proposed to the choice of the Freemen and Freeholders, as Deputies, to meet, on the 20th of *April*, such Deputies as the other counties might elect, and join with them, for the *sole* purpose of appointing, out of their body, Delegates, for the next General Congress, agreeable to the recommendation of the last. Accordingly, the Committee nominated the following persons, viz.—— Philip Livingston, John Jay, James Duane, John Alsop, Isaac Low, Francis Lewis, Abraham Walton, Abraham Brasher, Alexander M'Dougall, Leonard Lispenard, Isaac Roosevelt.

From the time of the nomination, every artifice was used (by the same party who have constantly exerted their utmost abilities, to obstruct and disconcert every measure of opposition to the tyrannical acts of the British ministry) in order to prevent the election of the Deputies, nominated by the Committee, and to frustrate the design of a Provincial Congress, and of sending delegates, (at least with full powers from the whole province) to the next General Congress. Before the day of election, a great number of pieces were published on both sides: full of artifice and specious pretences on the ministerial part, and of sound weighty argument on the other. Between the two, the argument, and the views of each party, were pretty well understood at the day of decision, when the votes of the freemen and freeholders were taken as follows, viz.

	For the Deputies.	Against them.
Out Ward,	66	
North ditto,	99	36
East ditto,	125	22
South ditto,	42	23
West ditto,	213	23
Dock ditto,	52	32
Montgomery do.	228	27
	825	163

Besides great numbers of the majority, who finding their votes not wanted, did not vote.

It is hoped the transactions of this day, will, in some measure, restore the generality of the people to the good opinion and esteem of the neighbouring colonies.

Wednesday, March 8, 1775.

In the House of Representatives *of the Colony of Connecticut assembled at New Haven.*

WHEREAS our brethren of the town of Boston, have long suffered, and are yet suffering under the hand of oppression, grievous and unparallelled hardships and distresses, in consequence of their resolution to support the great principles of constitutional liberty; and having endured and yet enduring those sufferings in the common cause of America, with most exemplary fortitude and magnanimity. The principles of humanity and justice to ourselves and them, require that they should not be left to sink under the weight of burdens which without assistance may become absolutely insupportable.

And although many donations have been made them, by this and the other colonies: Yet upon authentic intelligence, it appears they are inadequate to the real distresses, in which thousands of their innocent and virtuous inhabitants are involved by means as aforesaid.

THIS house taking the matters aforesaid into their serious consideration, do RESOLVE, that it be, and it is hereby earnestly recommended to the several towns in this colony, to continue cheerfully and liberally to contribute to the relief of their suffering brethren in said town, according to the several abilities, which divine Providence has given them; esteeming it an incumbent duty, and an acceptable service in the sight of God, and their country. By order of the house,

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Speaker.

BOSTON, *March* 27.

It is Matter of Encouragement, to the true Friends of a Restoration of Harmony between Great-Britain & the Colonies upon Constitutional Principles, that the Proceedings of the Continental Congress are so highly approved of, not only by the Friends of Liberty on the other Side of the Water, but by the Merchants and Manufacturers in general, who now appear to be thoroughly awake and active in the common cause; however, as we have not yet obtained the Redress of our Grievances, the Harness is not to be put off, and we are to look about us with as piercing Eyes as ever, to prevent every Thing that may be construed and represented by our Enemies as a *Deviation* from the Plan recommended by the *ever to be revered* Congress: In contending for Liberty, the *Constitution* should be held in one Hand, and the *Sword* in the other, and our *Union* under Providence is the *Rock of Salvation*. The following Letter from the Agents of several Colonies, giving us the King's Reply on the Reception of the Petition from the Congress, as deliver'd them by Lord Dartmouth, together with his Lordship's circular Letter, not a little militating with it, may serve to show the Propriety of the foregoing Remarks, and that the present Administration are capable of pursuing Measures at Home & Abroad, as *degrading* to themselves as they are *delusive* and *injurious* to others.

SIR, *London, December 24, 1774.*

THIS is just to inform you, that having received the Petition of the General Congress to the King, we immediately communicated it to Lord Dartmouth, Secretary of State for the American Department, as the regular official Method, and that by which only we could have Expectation of obtaining an Answer. His Lordship this Day informed us, that he had laid the same before the King; that his Majesty had been pleased to receive it very graciously, and to say, *It was a Matter of so great Importance, that he should, as soon as they met, lay it before his two Houses of Parliament.*

We can now only add, that we are, with great respect, Sir, Your most obedient,

And most humble Servants,

W. BOLLAN.
B. FRANKLIN,
ARTHUR LEE.

To Edward Biddle, Esq; Speaker of the Honorable House of Representatives Pensylvania.

(CIRCULAR.) WHITEHALL, *Jan. 4, 1775.*

SIR,

CErtain Persons stiling themselves Delegates of several of His Majesty's Colonies in America, having presumed, without his Majesty's Authority or Consent, to assemble together at Philadelphia, in the Months of September and October last; and having tho't fit amongst other unwarrantable Proceedings, to Resolve that it will be necessary, that another Congress should be held in the same Place, on the 10th of May next, unless redress for certain pretended Grievances be obtained before that Time, and to recommend that all the Colonies in North-America, should chuse Deputies to attend such Congress. I am Commanded by the King, to signify to you His Majesty's Pleasure, That you do use your utmost Endeavours, to prevent any such appointment of Deputies, within the Colony under your Government; and that you do Exhort all Persons to desist from such an unwarrantable Proceeding, which cannot but be highly displeasing to the King. I am, Sir,

Your most Obedient,
humble Servant,
DARTMOUTH.

Wednesday last the Provincial Congress met at Concord—present near 200 members.

In Provincial Congress, Concord, March 24, 1775.

WHEREAS it is indispensibly necessary for the Safety of a free People, and the Preservation of their Liberties, that they at all Times keep themselves in a State of actual Defence, against every Invasion or Depredation, and this Colony being still threatned by a powerful Army posted in its Capital, with a professed Design of executing certain Acts of the British Parliament, calculated to destroy our invaluable Rights and Liberties, and the Government of this Colony as by Charter and Law established therein:

Therefore, RESOLVED, That the Measures that have heretofore been recommended by this and the former Provincial Congress, for the Purpose of putting this Colony into a compleat State of Defence, be still most vigorously pursued by the several Towns, as well as individual Inhabitants; and that any Relaxation would be attended with the utmost Danger to the Liberties of this Colony and of all America; especially as by the latest Advices from Great-Britain, we have undoubted Reasons for Jealousy, that our implacable Enemies are unremiting in their Endeavours by Fraud and Artifice, as well as by open Force, to subjugate this People; which is an additional Motive to the Inhabitants of this Colony to persevere in the Line of Conduct recommended by the Congress; and be ready to oppose with Firmness and Resolution, at the utmost Hazard, every Attempt for that Purpose.

Signed by Order of the Provincial Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*

A true Extract from the Minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, *Secretary.*

The following is a Copy of the Letter from the American Congress to the Agents, whose Names are Paul Wentworth, Benjamin Franklin, William Bollan, Arthur Lee, Thomas Life, Edmund Burke, *and* Charles Garth, *Esquires.*

Gentlemen, Philadelphia, Oct. 26.

WE give you the strongest proof of our reliance on your zeal and attachment to the happiness of America and the cause of Liberty, when we commit the enclosed paper to your care.

We desire you will deliver the Petition into the hands of his Majesty, and after it has been presented, we wish it may be made public thro' the press, together with the list of Grievances; and we hope for great assistance from the spirit, virtue, and justice of the nation. It is our earnest desire, that the most effectual care be taken, as early as possible, to furnish the trading cities and manufacturing towns throughout the united kingdoms with our Memorial to the People of Great-Britain.

We doubt not but your good sense and discernment will lead you to avail yourselves of every assistance that may be derived from the advice and friendship of all great and good men, who may incline to aid the cause of Liberty and Mankind.

The Gratitude of America expressed in the enclosed Vote of Thanks, we desire may be conveyed to the deserving objects of it, in the manner that you think will be most acceptable to them.

It is proposed that another Congress be held on the 10th of May next at this place, but in the mean time we beg the favour of you, Gentlemen, to transmit to the Speakers of the several Assemblies the earliest Information of the most authentic accounts you can collect, of all such conduct and designs of the Ministry or Parliament, as may concern America to know.

We are, with unfeigned esteem and regard, Gentlemen, &c. By order & in behalf of the Congress, HENRY MIDDLETON, President.

(5) See resolves in Index (6) See Index under Congress Provincial. (7) See Charters, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. (8) See Index, under Resolves (9) See page 1214, &c. (10) See pa. 1204.

◊ See list of Grievances, pa. 971. ∨ See index, under Towns, Coventry, Assembly, Representatives, Congress Continental, & Provincial, Resolves, usurpations of the Country, &c. ‖ See petition, pa. 656. ‖ See Index, under Congress Continental. ∨ See sufferings, pa. 541, 596.

Extracts of Letters from London, *dated* December 21*st*, 22*d*, *and* 24*th*, 1774.

"The Proceedings of the Congress at Philadelphia are made public here. It is impossible that any Production could have done more Honor to America, or gained more universal Approbation. The Ministry are more and more disconcerted. They see the Precipice on which they stand, and tremble. The present Plan, as far as I can reach it, or rather as far as they know it themselves, is to endeavour to bribe and seduce the Merchants of your Province and of New-York, to disavow the Resolutions of the Congress, and continue Trade. I am sorry to tell you that some of the American Merchants here are to be the instruments of this infamous Business, as they were of sending the Tea by being security to the Company. Some publick Notice might have been taken of these securities, without whose Countenance the Company would never have ventured their Tea among you.

You will speedily hear that the Merchants are stirring, and Petitioning for conciliatory Measures, but I beg you will not be deceived. You may guess that some Wicked Scheme is in Agitation, that the most infamous Tools of W——ne and H——n are employed in the Business. My suspicions are, that it is merely a Lullaby to keep Things quiet here, till they can try to divide the Colonies, which is now their Plan, and particularly in your Province and New-York. A Meeting of the Merchants is advertised under the immediate Auspices of Mr. M——t the Agent of Mr. H——n, in his late Trial, and the most rancorous Enemy your Province and the Cause of America has; and Mr. M——n, a particular Friend of Mr. Wedderburne. My advice therefore is, that you pay no attention to these *Danaum insidiæ suspecta que dona*, but bend all your Force to the preservation of unanimity, and keeping those arms firm in your hands, which as they have disposed them to truth, will compel them to do justice. Then and then only when the redress is compleatly ratified—Longo solvit se Tenebris luctu. It is proper that you should know, that my Lord N—— is capable of any Treachery to accomplish his Purpose. It is the sole policy of the present Administration to dupe and deceive. Lord N—— accomplish'd his views against the East-India Company by the most infamous personal Treachery; and therefore it becomes us to beware of him. We have too much at stake, if we are wise we shall weigh every step that is taken and every proposition that is made with the most wary circumspection.—

Their first Hope is to prevail on the Assemblies, to relax and not adopt the Resolutions of the Congress. If that fails, they will endeavour to seduce the Merchants, particularly in your Province and New-York, to disavow the Non-Import and Export Agreements, and act against them. These are their Machinations, which it is our Business to counteract. You may depend upon it that H——n having fail'd in executing *Force*, will now suggest *Fraud*, and at length if he cannot prevent an Accommodation, he will try to embarrass and frustrate its Effects."

Extract of a Letter from England, *Jan.* 12, 1775.

"Petitions are preparing in the several maritime and manufacturing Towns to be presented to Parliament, which meets the 19th Instant, when it seems to be the general Expectation that all your Grievances will be redressed, shall be able soon to form a Judgment, with Respect to American Affairs; at present am very easy about you, as it's resolved to send no more Troops to Boston. Your Enemies think you obstinate and rebellious, but your Friends the most virtuous, firm and spirited People in the World."

Extract of another Letter, dated Jan. 15, 1775.

"It is not known yet what Plan the Ministry will adopt, but as Lord North has given out that no more Troops will be sent to Boston, it is not intended to enforce it *vi & armis*, but by withdrawing the Troops and blocking up your Harbours, which would be aiding your Measures. It is my private Opinion, that they will be obliged to repeal the obnoxious Acts this present Session, provided you remain firm, and they see no Prospect of breaking the Union of the Colonies."——

By the New York Mercury of Monday last, we have an Account, That the Goods smuggled clandestinely into Elizabeth Town, from on Board the Beulah, were deliver'd by the Owners, Robert and John Murray, to the Committee of Observation at Elizabeth-Town, (in the Government of New-Jersey,) to be by them disposed of at their Pleasure; and that the said Robert and John, have acknowledged their Faults, and solemnly engaged to GIVE *freely* the Sum of £. 200 New-York Currency towards repairing the Hospital lately Consumed by Fire in that City, as an atonement for their Transgression of the Resolutions of the *Continental Congress*, and to recover the lost Favor of their Friends and *Customers* in N. York.

DIED.] Mr. *Joshua Winslow*, Merchant.—Mrs. *Keith*—Mr. *John Hammet*, Upholsterer.—Mrs. *Lois Freeman*, Consort of Capt. *Constant Freeman*.—Mrs. *Mary Oliver*, late Wife of Chief Justice *Oliver*.

The FIFTH CHAPTER of the First Book of the American CHRONICLES of the Times. *Just Published*, and to be Sold opposite the Court-House,

A Letter from Taunton, dated last Saturday, mentions, "That a Person (who appeared credible and intelligible) passed thro' that Town from Dartmouth, who reported, that on the Tuesday before, two Corn Vessels arrived at Bedford and informed, that near Long Island they spoke with a Ship from London bound to New-York, who told them the American Acts were repealed; and that the News gained so much Credit at Dartmouth great Rejoicings were made there on the Occasion."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in South-Carolina, to a Friend in Boston, March 1, 1775.

"We have now appealed to the remaining Justice of the Nation: We have endeavoured to arouse them to a Sense of their own Danger; we have appealed to their Mercantile Interests for our Defence. Our Hopes of Success are not yet damped by any Thing, but the Possibility of Disunion among ourselves. We have the Pleasure to inform you, that in this Colony the Association takes Place as effectually as Law itself. Sundry Vessels from England have already been obliged to return with their Merchandize, or have thrown it overboard as common Ballast. We may assure you of our fixed Determination to adhere to the Resolutions at all Hazards; and that Ministerial Opposition is obliged to be silent."

In GENERAL COMMITTEE, *CHARLES-TOWN*, SOUTH-CAROLINA.

FEBRUARY 8th, 1775.

INASMUCH as the Colony of GEORGIA hath not acceeded to the Continental Association entered into by the General Congress at Philadelphia, on the 24 th of October last: Therefore, and in Conformity to the Resolutions of the said General Congress,

Resolved, That we will, from henceforth, have no Trade, Commerce, Dealings or Intercourse with the said Colony of Georgia; but will hold them unworthy of the Rights of Freemen, and as inimical to the Liberties of their Country. PROVIDED, That this Resolution shall not be construed to extend, to the Inhabitants of this Colony now having Plantations in Georgia, so as to prevent them from bringing their Crops into this Colony; or to such Persons, Residents in this Colony, as now have Debts due to them in Georgia, so as to prevent them from receiving Payment of such Debts there, in Money, or in the Commodities of that Colony, they having such Commodities shipped from thence to Europe.

Ordered, That Copies of the above Resolutions be transmitted to all the Nothern Colonies.

Feb. 16. *Resolved*, That Persons residing in this Colony, who hold Plantations in Georgia, may, under the Inspection of the Committee of Observation, send Necessaries from hence for the Use of those Plantations, without the same being deemed a Violation of the Resolution of this Committee of the 8th Instant, respecting the Colony of Georgia.

Feb. 24. A Letter, and sundry other Papers, from the Parish of St. John in Georgia was read, and maturely considered: But the Committee, being determined, in all Cases, to adhere literally, as far as possible, to every Article of the Continental Association, could do no more in the present, than enter into the following Resolution, viz.

Resolved, That the Chairman be desired to write a proper Letter to the Committee of the Parish of St. John in Georgia, assuring them of the high Sense we have of their arduous Struggles in Favour of the Common Cause of America, and that we sincerely lament their present unhappy Situation: But that, as the said Parish, *being a Part of the* COLONY *of Georgia*, in our Opinion falls under the 14th Article of the General Association, so we apprehend, that it is not in our Power to give them the Relief they desire; and we can only recommend, that they persevere in their laudable Exertions, and lay a State of their Case before the ensuing Continental Congress, making no Doubt, that it will, by them, be properly considered.

Ordered, That the Secretary do furnish the Deputies from St. John's, with Copies of all the Proceedings of this Committee, relative to the Colony of Georgia.

March 1st. *Ordered*, That the Resolutions of this Committee, relative to the Colony of Georgia, and the Inhabitants of St. John's Parish in the said Colony, be forthwith published in the *South-Carolina* GAZETTE.

By Order of the General Committee,
PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

Boston, March 25, 1775.

THE Public are hereby informed, That on Thursday last a Lodger at the Royal-Exchange Tavern was taken with the Small-Pox, and immediately sent to the Hospital at West Boston; three Children taken this Day at the Barracks in King street, were removed to the Hospital Ship at the Island-Wharff; which are the only Places known to be infected with that Distemper in this Town.

By Order of the Selectmen,
WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

In a few Days will be Published,
(Price Half a Dollar,)

A fine Mezzotinto Print of that truly worthy Patriot S. A. the Size of the Print 14 Inches by 10 and half, Executed and Published by and for CHARLES REEK and SAMUEL OKEY, in Newport, Rhode-Island, to whom Letters sent will be duly answered; and to be sold by EDES and GILL, and JAMES FOSTER CONDY, in Boston.

A few Hampers of choice Porter and Port WINE, to be sold by HENRY BROMFIELD, junr. opposite the Custom House.

Hercules Langrishe, Esq; is appointed a Commissioner of the Board of Revenue in Ireland, in the Room of Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. who is allowed a Pension of 1000 l. a year on that establishment. *see indexes, under Barnard*

TO-MORROW,
At ELEVEN in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Bunch of Grapes, in King Street,
Thirty-six Hogsheads of Shop Sugars,
J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer. (8)

All Persons who have any Demands on, or are indebted to the Estate of PETER CHARDON, Esq; of Boston, lately deceas'd, are desir'd to apply as soon as may be to the Subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of the Dec as'd.

JOHN LEVERETT,
Boston, March 24, 1775. EDWARD PAYNE,
TIMOTHY NEWELL.

Whereas the Co-partnership of Newell *and* Hichborn *will be mutually Dissolved the 1st of April next: This is to desire all Persons who are indebted to them to make speedy Payment; and all those who have any Demands on said Company, to call and receive their Dues.*——N. B. *Said Newell carries on his Business in* Salem, *and has a few Barrels Turpentine and Tar to sell in* Boston, *at his Store near Draw-Bridge.* (9)

PUBLIC AUCTION,
TO BE SOLD,
By *BENJAMIN CHURCH*,
At his usual Place of Sale,
On THURSDAY Evening next,
A general Assortment of EUROPEAN ARTICLES, viz.
BROAD CLOTHS, Kerseys, Forest Cloths, Cambletts, Irish Linens, some Silks, Men's Hose, a Parcel of Cutlery, Handkerchiefs, &c.—Some House Furniture, viz. Beds, Tables, Easy Chairs, and others, Wearing Apparel, &c. &c. &c.
To begin at SIX o'Clock in the Evening. (10)

New-York Government. *Manor of Livingston, March* 17.

MR. LATHAM, Inoculator for the Small-Pox, informs the Public, That he has opened his private Hospitals for the accomodation and reception of Patients. Several Gentlemen from Massachusetts-Bay and Connecticut Governments, are now under Inoculation. Mr. Latham designs to continue to attend these Hospitals unless sent for to go into New England.

Wanted immediately, a Journeyman to the BARBER's Business; for which good Encouragement will be given by JONATHAN ARCHER next Door to the Sign of the Gilt Cup in Salem.
March 24, 1774.

A Variety of Articles may be had at *Bicker's* Auction Room near the Market, Boston, cheap.
☞ Few Dozen No. 4 Pins, at the customary Price.

Donations receiv'd since our last (10)
From MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.
George-Town, 1st Parish, Cash, £. 6 0 0.
Captain *William Rogers*, of *George-Town*, £. 2 8 0
Old-Hadley, £. 2 13 4.
Scituate, 3d Parish, £. 5 6 8.
Hatfield, £. 12 15 3.
Plimouth, Committee of Inspection on the Sales of Goods arrived since December 1st, £. 31 5 6½
Brookfield, 2d Precinct, a further Donation of Cash, 12s. 14 Bushels Corn, and 30 Bushels Rye.
Berkley, Cash £. 8 1 7.
Bridgwater, Cash, £. 6 15 9½. 344lb. Flax, 3lb. Wool, 9lb. Tobacco, 2 Iron Shovels, 1 Foot Spinning Wheel.
Falmouth, 2d Parish, 30½ Cords Wood.
Gorham Town, 8¾ Cords Wood.
From a Gentleman unknown, Cash, £. 0 19 8.
Duxbury, a further Donation of Cash, £. 4 8 0.
Falmouth, in the County of *Barnstable*, £. 5 15 8
Salem, from the Committee of Inspection, Sales on Goods since December 1st, Cash, £. 109 9 5½.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
South Hampton, Cash, £. 10 0 0.
SOUTH-CAROLINA.
From Mr. *Charles McEvers* and Co. of *New York*, by a Bill on his Excellency, General Gage, being in Part of the nett Proceeds of Rice received by said Gentlemen from South-Carolina, 466 ¼⅛ Dollars, equal to £. 139 18 0½.
DOMINICA.
2C. 2qr. 0lb. Cocoa,—being the Amount of the Sales of 9 Sheep, transported to that Island, contrary to the Resolves of the Grand Continental Congress. (10)

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last.
Eleven Whites. Three Blacks.
And Nine from the Army and Navy.
Baptis'd in the several Churches, Five.

High Water at BOSTON, *for the present Week.*
Monday, 22 min. aft. 8 } Friday, 50 min. after 9
Tuesday, 4 min. aft. 9 } Saturday, 10 min. aft. 10
Wednesday, 53 m. aft. 9 } Lord's Day, 0 m. aft.
Thursday, 40 min. aft. 10 } Mon. first Q. 1. 7 D 7 Af.

(8) *see the address to the people of Great Britain, page* 1204.
(9) *see agreement of the Congress, page* 606.
(10) *see index, under donations.*

see index, under Congress Continental. ‖ *see pa.* 606. ¶ *see index under Tea.* × *Wedderburne, see Index.*

tended him, without defending him therefrom."—But at the revolution, the terms of this oath, being thought perhaps to favour too much the notion of non-resistance, the present form was introduced by the convention parliament, which is more general and indeterminate than the former, the subject only promising "that he will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the king," without mentioning his heirs, or specifying in the least wherein that allegiance consists."—

Thus, I think, that all the authorities in law, coincide, exactly with the observation which I have heretofore made upon the case of Wales, and shew that subjection to a king of England, does not necessarily imply subjection to the crown of England; and that subjection to the crown of England, does not imply subjection to the parliament of England,—for allegiance is due to the person of the king, and to that alone, in all three cases, that is, whether we are subject to his parliament and crown, as well as his person, as the people in England are, whether we are subject to his crown and person, without parliament, as the Welch were after the conquest of Lewellyn, and before the union, or as the Irish were after the conquest and before Poyning's law, or whether we are subject to his person alone, as the Scots were to the king of England, after the accession of James 1st, being not at all subject to the parliament or crown of England.

We do not admit any binding authority in the decisions and adjudications of the court of king's bench or common pleas, or the court of chancery over America; but we quote them as the opinions of learned men.—In these we find a distinction between a country conquered, and a country discovered.—Conquest, they say gives the crown an absolute power: discovery, only gives the subject a right to all the laws of England.—They add, that all the laws of England are in force there.—I confess I don't see the reason of this.—There are several cases in books of law, which may be properly thrown before the public.—I am no more of a lawyer than Massachusettensis, but have taken his advice, and conversed with many lawyers upon our subject, some honest, some dishonest, some living, some dead, and am willing to lay before you what I have learned from all of them.—In Salk. 411. the case of Blankard & Galdy.—"In debt upon a bond, the defendant prayed oyer of the condition, and pleaded the stat. E. 6 against buying offices concerning the administration of justice; and averred that this bond was given for the purchase of the office of provost marshall in Jamaica, and that it concerned the administration of justice, and *that Jamaica is part of the revenue and possessions of the crown of England*: The plantiff replied, that Jamaica is an island *beyond the seas*, which was conquered from the Indians and Spaniards in Q. Elizabeth's time, and the inhabitants are governed by their own laws, and not by the laws of England. The defendant rejoined, that before such conquest, they were governed by their own laws; but since that, by the laws of England: Shower argued for the plantiff, that on a judgment in Jamaica, no writ of error lies here, but only an appeal to the council; *and as they are not represented in our parliament, so they are not bound by our statutes*, unless specially named. Vid. And. 115. Pemberton contra argued, that *by the conquest of a nation, its liberties, rights and properties, are quite lost*: that by consequence their laws are lost too, for the law is but the rule and guard of the other; those that conquer cannot by their victory lose their laws, and become subject to others. Vid. Vaugh. 405. That error lies here upon a judgment in Jamaica, which could not be if they were not under the same law. Et. per Holt, C. J. & Cur. 1st. *In case of an uninhabited country, newly found out by English subjects, all laws in force in England are in force there*: so it seemed to be agreed. 2. Jamaica being conquered, and not pleaded to be *parcel of the kingdom of England, but part of the possessions and revenue of the crown of England*; *the laws of England did not take place there, until declared so by the conquerer, or his successors.*—The isle of Man and Ireland are part of the *possessions* of the crown of England; yet retain their ancient laws; that in Davis 36. it is not pretended, that the custom of tanistry was determined by the conquest of Ireland, but by the new settlement made there after the conquest: that it was impossible the laws of this nation, by mere conquest without more should take place in a conquered country; because for a time, there must want officers without which our laws can have no force; that if our law did take place, yet they in Jamaica having power to make new laws, our general laws may be altered by theirs in particulars; also they held that in case of an infidel country, their laws by conquest do not entirely cease, but only such as are against the law of God; and that in such cases where the laws are rejected or silent, the conquered country shall be governed according to the rule of natural equity. Judgment, pro Quer.'

Upon this case I beg leave to make a few observations. 1. That Shower's reasoning, that we are not bound by statutes because not represented in parliament, is universal, and therefore his exception "unless specially named," altho' it is taken from analogy to the case of Ireland, by lord Coke and others, yet it is not taken from the common law, but is merely arbitrary and groundless, as applied to us.—Because if the want of representation could be supplied, by "expressly naming" a country, the right of representation might be rendered null and nugatory. But of this more another time.

2d. That by the opinion of Holt, and the whole court, the laws of England, common and statute, are in force in a vacant country, discovered by Englishmen.——But America, was not a vacant country, it was full of inhabitants; our ancestors purchased the land; but if it had been vacant, his lordship has not shewn us any authority at common law, that the laws of England would have been in force there.—On the contrary, by that law it is clear they did not extend beyond seas, and therefore could not be binding there, any further than the free will of the discoverers should make them.—The discoverers had a right by nature, to set up those laws, if they liked them, or any others, that pleased them better, provided they were not inconsistent with their allegiance to their king.—3d. The court held that a country must be parcel of the kingdom of England, before the laws of England could take place there; which seems to be inconsistent with what is said before, because discovery of a vacant country does not make it parcel of the kingdom of England, which shews that the court, when they said that all laws in *force* in England, are in *force* in the discovered country, meant no more than that the discoverers had a right to all such laws, if they chose to adopt them. 4. The idea of the court, in this case, is exactly conformable to, if not taken from the case of Wales. They consider a conquered country as Ed. 1. and his successors did Wales, as by the conquest annexed to the crown, as an absolute property, possession, or revenue, and therefore to be disposed of at its will. Not intitled to the laws of England although bound to be govern'd by the king's will, in parliament or out of it, as he pleased. 5. The isle of Man, and Ireland, are considered like Wales, as conquered countries, and part of the possessions (by which they mean property or revenue) of the crown of England, yet have been allowed by the king's will to retain their ancient laws.—6.—That the case of America differs totally, from the case of Wales, Ireland, Man, or any other case, which is known at common law, or in English history. There is no one precedent in point, in any English records, and therefore it can be determined only by eternal reason, and the law of nature.—But yet that the analogy of all these cases of Ireland, Wales, Man, Chester, Durham, Lancaster, &c. clearly concur with the dictates of reason and nature, that Americans are intituled to all the liberties of Englishmen, and that they are not bound by any acts of parliament whatever, by any law known in English records or history, excepting those for the regulation of trade, which they have consented to and acquiesced in. 7. To these let me add, that as the laws of England, and the authority of parliament, were by common law confined to the realm and within the four seas, so was the force of the great seal of England. Salk. 510. "The great seal of England is appropriated to England, and what is done under it has relation to England, and to no other place."—So that the king by common law, had no authority to create peers or governments, or any thing out of the realm by his great seal, and therefore our charters and commissions to governors, being under the great seal, gives us no more authority, nor binds us to any other duties, than if they had been given under the privy seal, or without any seal at all.—Their binding force, both upon the crown and us, is wholly from compact and the law of nature.

There is another case in which the same sentiments are preferred; it is in 3d. P. Williams, 75. memorandum 9th August, 1722.—It was said by the master of the rolls to have been determined by the lords of the privy council, upon an appeal to the king in council from the foreign plantations, 1st. That if there be a new and uninhabited country, found out by English subjects, *as the law is the birthright of every subject*, so, wherever they go, they carry their laws with them, and therefore such new found country is to be governed by the laws of England; tho' after such country is inhabited by the English, acts of parliament made in England, *without naming the foreign plantations, will not bind them*; for which reason, it has been determined that the statute of frauds and perjuries, which requires three witnesses, and that these should subscribe in the testators presence in the case of a devise of land, does not bind Barbadoes, but that 2dly Where the king of England conquers a country, it is a different consideration; *for there the conqueror, by saving the lives of the people conquered, gains a right and property in such people* in consequence of which he may impose upon them what laws he pleases. But,

3dly. Until such laws, given by the conquering prince, the laws and customs of the conquered country shall hold place; unless where these are contrary to our religion, or enact any thing that is *malum in se*, or are silent; for in all such cases the laws of the conquering country shall prevail."

NOVANGLUS.

(To be continued) pa. 705.

—*English* SPADES—*or* SHOVELS—
To be sold by HARBOTTLE DORR,
At his Shop in Union-Street.
A Quantity of the BEST English Spades, at a VERY LOW Rate, IMPORTED LAST MAY.—Also a good Assortment of Ironmongery, Brittany, Cutlery and Pewter Ware:—Such as Nails, Smith's Anvils and Vises—A fine Assortment of Brass Kettles—Pewter of all Sorts—Steel per half Pages, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. NONE OF WHICH HAVE BEEN IMPORTED SINCE THE PORT WAS SHUT UP: Or purchased of ADDRESSERS, PROTESTERS or IMPORTERS LAST FALL.
N. B. CASH given for any Quantity of *old Lead, or Pewter.*

CORNISH's *N. England* Fish Hooks
OF all Sorts (prov'd by several Years Experience much superior to any imported) warranted of the best Quality, to be sold at Wholesale by
Lee and Jones,
At their Store near the Swing Bridge,
Where they also have for Sale,
A Beautiful Variety of *Brocades* and *flower'd Silks, India Taffaties* and *Gregrams, black Paduasoys* and *Armozeens, Muslins—Cream colour'd and Glass Ware per Crate*, blue and white *China Cups and Saucers, Kippen's Snuff, Paper Hangings*, low priced *Watches, Gold and Silver Lace* and *Buttons*.——ALSO, *Nails of all Sorts*, to be delivered at *Salem or Marblehead.*

TO BE LET,
(for a Term not exceeding Four Years,)
A large and convenient Tenement,
with a commodious Shop, a good Yard and Pump: near the Mill-Bridge, and fronting the Lane leading to Union-Street.
N. B. It may be accommodated to two Families.
Enquire of John Barret, and Sons, at their Store adjoining to said Tenement.

Dancing Academy.
THOMAS TURNER, begs leave to acquaint the Public, he has open'd a School opposite William Vassall's, Esq; to teach the elegant Art of Dancing, in the most improved Taste, viz Minuets, Cotillions, Hornpipes and English Country Dances.—Those Parents to whom it may be agreeable, to confer on him the Tuition of their Children, may depend on such Care and Assiduity, as shall prove greatly to their Advantage.——Any Gentleman or Lady not inclining to attend the publick School, shall be waited on with Pleasure and Attention.

New-England RUM.
To be Sold by JOSEPH SPRAGUE, at his Distill-House near the North Bridge in Salem, a large Quantity of choice *New-England* RUM, cheap for Cash, or Molasses.

All Persons that are Indebted to the Estate of Mr. *Francis Johonnet*, Distiller, deceased, are desired to pay their respective Balances to *Mary Johonnet*, Administratrix on said Estate.—And those to whom the Estate is Indebted, are requested to render their Accounts in order for Payment.
N. B. The Distilling Business carried on as usual, where She begs the favour of former Customers and others.

All Persons that have any Accounts open with the Estate of *Ebenezer Howard*, late of Braintree, Yeoman, deceas'd, are desired to settle the same with *Thomas Newcomb*, of said Braintree, Administrator to said Estate, as soon as may be.

To be Leased for one or more Years, and may be entered upon immediately.
A Farm in Roxbury, 4 Miles distant from Boston, lately occupied by Sir William Pepperell, containing 60 Acres of Mowing, Orchard and Pasture Land, pleasantly situated, bounding on Jamaica Pond—having thereon a Dwelling-House of three Floors, with four Rooms on each. A Building containing an elegant Hall 30 Feet by 24, and a green House. Also Stables, Coach and other Out-Houses. The whole accommodated for a Gentleman of Fortune.
Roxbury, March 19. Enquire of Edes & Gill.

Boston: Printed, by EDES & GILL,

V see pa. 695, &c. X Jonathan Sewall. & see Common Law defined, pa. 964, Vol. 3, & pa. 691. q In particular to Magna Charta, see pa. 790, 1050,—petition of right, pa. 816—Bill of rights, pa. 1053, Vol. 2. || see declaratory

MONDAY, March 27. 1775. (NUMB. 2061.)

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

Printed by THOMAS and JOHN FLEET, at the HEART and CROWN in Cornhill.

Extract from the Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York. March 3, 1775.

THE order of the Day being read, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, upon the report of the Committee appointed to prepare a state of the Grievances of this Colony, which Report is as follows, viz.

1st. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee that the act of the 6th Geo. III. Chap. 52, entitled, "An act for the better securing the dependency of his Majesty's dominions in America, upon the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain, declaring the right of Parliament to bind the Colonies in all cases whatever," —is a Grievance.

2d. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee that the act of the 4th Geo. III. chap. 15, so far as it imposes duties for the purpose of raising a Revenue in America—extends the Admiralty Courts beyond their ancient limits—deprives his Majesty's American subjects of trial by jury—authorizes the judges certificates to indemnify the prosecutor from damages that he might otherwise be liable to, and holds up an injurious discrimination between the subjects in Great Britain and those in America—is a Grievance.

3d. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that his Majesty and the Parliament of Great Britain, have a right to regulate the trade of the Colonies, and to lay duties on articles that are imported directly into this Colony from any foreign Country or Plantation, which may interfere with the products or manufactures of Great Britain, or any other parts of his Majesty's dominions.

The act of 3d G. III. Chap. 22, section 8th, being read, and debates arising thereon, the question was put, Whether the Sum directed therein to be given as a bounty by Claimants of vessels, is a Grievance. The same passed in the negative.

4th. *Resolved therefore*, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the sum directed in the said last mentioned act to be given as security by claimants of vessels, is not a Grievance.

5th. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the ninth section of the said last mentioned act, giving the courts of Admiralty a concurrent jurisdiction with the courts of common law, in causes arising within the body of a county, and thereby giving it in the power of the prosecutor to deprive the subject of a trial by jury of the vicinage; and the act of 8th Geo. 3d. Chap. 22, giving similar powers to courts of Vice-Admiralty; are grievances.

6th. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the act of 4th Geo. 3d. Chap. 34, is a grievance, in as much as it prohibits the legislature of this Colony from passing any law for the emission of a paper currency to be a legal tender within the Colony, so advantageous to the growth and commerce of this Colony; the want whereof, might, in a great measure, disable his Majesty's subjects here, upon proper requisition from granting such aids as may be necessary for the general weal and safety of the British empire.

7th. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the act of 6th Geo. 3d. Chap. 52, so far as the same lays a duty on molasses, and syrups, on coffee, and on pimento, of the growth and produce of any British Colony or plantation in America, which shall be imported or brought from thence into any other British colony or plantation in America,—is a Grievance.

8th. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, That the act of 7th Geo. III. Chap. 46, raising a revenue for making provision for defraying the charge of the administration of justice, and the support of civil government,—is a Grievance; as it lays a duty on Tea, which is a commodity we are obliged to get from England, and prohibited from importing from any other place, as it raises a Revenue for the support of government, and the administration of justice in the Colonies, independent of the people, is contrary to, and a revocation of, that system of rights and privileges on which the government of the Colonies hath been established, as it deprives the legislatures of the colonies, of that check and controul upon the servants of the public, which the parliament hath in Great Britain; and deprives the subjects in the Colonies, of the rights and privileges which they always, before the passing that act, have been esteemed intitled to, and, of right, enjoy with the people of Great-Britain.

9th. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the act of 7th Geo. III. Chap. 59, requiring the legislature of this Colony to provide for the services therein mentioned, without application made to the Representatives of the People to this Colony in General Assembly, and holding up by any other acts a suspension of the legislative powers of this Colony, until such requisition be complied with—is a Grievance, dangerous to the rights of his Majesty's subjects in this Colony. (2)

10th. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the act of 22 Geo. III. Chap. 24, entitled, "An act for the better securing and preserving his Majesty's dock-yards, magazines, ships, ammunition and stores;" as it deprives the American subject of a trial by a jury of the vicinage, and authorizes the trial of persons charged with committing certain offences out of the room, is dangerous to the lives and liberties of the subject.

11th. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the construction of the statute of 35 Hen. VIII. Chap. 2, as held up by both houses of parliament in their address to his Majesty in the 9th year of his reign, recommending the issuing a special commission for enquiring of treasons, and misprision of treasons, committed in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in order to have the Offenders, if any there were, tried in Great-Britain;—is a Grievance.

12th, *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the statute of 14th Geo. III. Chap. 88, so far as it imposes duties upon certain articles of merchandize imported into the province of Quebec (which by another statute of the same year, Chap. 83, is so extended as to comprehend all the Indian country from Hudson's Bay to the mouth of the river Ohio,)—is a Grievance; as by the said statutes the grand commerce formerly carried on from this Colony with the numerous Indian Natives, is, in a great measure destroyed; and by which the beneficial and useful intercourse with them is almost entirely cut off, as the only place by which the united articles may be imported into the said province, is said to be the port of St. John's, on the river Sorrel, which is so extremely remote from the other Colonies, that the carrying of goods to be entered there, to prosecute the Indian trade, must necessarily be attended with such a heavy expence, as to amount to a total prohibition. That the discrimination made in the said statute of 14 Geo. III. Chap. 88, in favour of the sugar colonies, by subjecting the Continental Colonies to a larger duty on the dutied articles,—is a grievance. And that the said statute of 14th Geo. III. Chap. 83, so far as it may be construed to establish the Roman Catholic Religion, in the province of Quebec, so extended,—is a grievance. (4) (5)

The act of 14 Geo. III. entitled, "An act to discontinue in such manner and for such a time as are therein mentioned, the landing and discharging, landing or shipping of goods, wares or merchandize, at the town and within the harbour of Boston, in the province of Massachusetts Bay in North America;" being read, and debates arising thereon, and the question being put, whether the same be a grievance that affects this Colony? it was carried in the affirmative. (6)

13th. *Resolved therefore*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the last mentioned act is a grievance.

14th. *Resolved*, That the act of 14th Geo. III. Chap. 39, entitled, "An act for the impartial administration of justice in the cases of persons questioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the law, or for the suppression of riots and tumults in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England;" so far as the same may establish a dangerous precedent in America; is a grievance. (7)

The act of 14th Geo. III. Chap. 45, entitled, "An act for the better regulating the government of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England," being read, the question was put, whether the same is a grievance? and debates arising thereon, it was carried in the affirmative. (7)

15th. *Resolved therefore*, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the last mentioned act is a Grievance.

Upon reading the Report in the Committee, a second time, paragraph by paragraph, after some debate, Colonel Schuyler's motion for the following addition to the third Resolution, was read, to wit, "Excluding every idea of taxation, internal or external, for the purpose of raising a revenue on the subjects in America, without their consent," was read. On the question, whether they agree to the said addition? Debates arose, the Committee divided, and it passed in the affirmative.

Resolved therefore, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the foregoing addition, as moved for by Col. Schuyler, be added to the said third resolution.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The following is an authentic Copy of a Letter.

"SIR, *Culborn, Oct. 4th*, 1774.

"I Am to thank you for your letter of the 29th of September, and likewise for a pamphlet you sent me formerly. My conduct in Parliament in these unhappy American matters, deserves not the acknowledgments the late Council of the Province of Massachusetts Bay are pleased to honour it with; all I can pretend to, is a sincere affection to both Countries (whose interest, if rightly understood, are and must ever be the same) with little ability, and still less power, to be of service to either. Great and repeated provocations have drawn down corrections too precipitate I think, perhaps too harsh, but we must look forward, and hope that through the mediation of men of temper, and of disinterested principles, conciliatory measures will be fallen on. To be in any manner instrumental to which, is my warmest wish, I am, Sir, your most humble, and most obedient servant, STAIR."

To Wm. Bollan, Esq: late Agent to the late Council of Massachusetts-Bay.

Sentiments so moderate as the above, and the noble writer of the letter professed no other, either in or out of the House, do not, it seems, come up to the ministerial standard; he is therefore left out of the Court nomination of the 16 Peers to represent in Parliament the Peerage of Scotland, or, which is the same thing, is turned out of the House of Peers: This is therefore published as a specimen of the present parliamentary freedom of debate, as a warning, a bitter foretaste, an alarming fore-assurance of what America, and those connected with her in commerce and interests, or even the friends to the common rights, the common reason, the common sense of mankind, are to expect at the hands of this sweet-blooded, sagacious administration. Lord Stair, from the distance, could not receive the accounts of the dissolution of the Parliament till the 5th of October, and did not actually receive them till the 6th; the sentiments therefore are genuine, not dictated by that emergency.

A few days ago died at the Hot Wells, Bristol, Mr. Emanuel Smithson, aged 101. He was one of the people called Quakers, and a Speaker among them.

A new Firelock, of a particular Construction, that after being in the Water for several Hours, will do as much Execution as if it had never been wet, has been laid before some General Officers and approved.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Much has been said of a *virtual representation*, which the Colonies are supposed to have here; but we know what kind of *actual representation*, or rather *misrepresentation*, is continually made of them by those from whom Administration chiefly have their information; Governors and other Officers of the Crown, even the little Officers of the Revenue sent from hence, have at all times some account to give of their own loyal and faithful conduct, with which they mix some contrary character of the people, that tends to place that conduct in a more advantageous light. Every good thing done there in the Assemblies for promoting his Majesty's service, was obtained by the *Governor's influence*: He proposed; He urged strongly; he managed parties; there was a great opposition; the Assembly were refractory and disaffected; but his zeal and dexterity overcame all difficulties; and if, through his own imprudence or real want of capacity, any thing goes wrong, he is never in fault; the Assembly and the people are to bear all the blame; they are factious, they are turbulent, disloyal, impatient of government, and disrespectful to his Majesty's representatives! Then the Custom-house Officer represents the people as all inclined to smuggling. Dutch and French goods (by his account) swarm in the country; nothing else would be used if it was not for his *extreme vigilance*, which indeed, as it takes up all his time, he hopes will be considered in the augmenting his salary. In short, through the several departments of Administration, you will find nothing but eulogiums on their own characters, and little else but traductions on the side of the Americans. Thus *represented*, how can it be otherwise but that the governing people in Britain should conceive the most unfavourable opinion of Americans, as unworthy the name of Englishmen, and fit only to be snubbed, curbed, shackled and plundered?

There is not a greater falshood than the assertion which is now industriously circulating by the creatures of the ministry, that the present disturbance in America is a war between America and Great-Britain. The fact is, that all persons, on both sides the Atlantic who understand the interest of the two countries, are perfectly agreed in sentiment. The war, therefore, is between America and the Ministry. While the present Ministry are in office, the dispute will continue. If the King wishes to put an end to the quarrel, and the thing is now with him, he will appoint an administration in whom the people can confide. America has no confidence in the persons with whom he has thought proper to entrust the executive part of government; and therefore, if Great-Britain were to make an opening to-morrow, for an accommodation, America would not listen to it, because she has no confidence in the men who are in the official departments. The whole dispute is now reduced to this short question, Will the King, or will he not, discard his present Ministers?

Lord Percy is expected by the first ship from America, having leave from the Ministry to return home.

BOSTON, March 20.

THE Committee of Inspection of this Town appointed to execute the Resolutions of the Continental Congress, upon Informarion given them, against such Persons as sell, buy or use any India Teas, contrary to the Third Article of the Association, hold themselves obliged to conform to the Eleventh Article of the said Association, in publishing the Names of such Persons as shall violate them.

Art. 3d, *As a non-consumption agreement, strictly adhered to, will be an effectual security for the observation of the non importation, we, as above, solemnly agree and associate, that, from this day, we will not purchase or use any Tea imported on account of the East India Company; or any on which a duty hath been or shall be paid; and from and after the first day of March next, we will not purchase or use any East India Tea whatever, nor will we, nor shall any person for or under us, purchase or use any of those goods, wares or merchandize, we have agreed not to import, which we shall know, or have cause to suspect, were imported after the first day of December; except such as come under the rules and directions of the 14th Article.* (10)

(1) See Tea Act page 735. Vol. 1 & See magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050. petition of right, pa. 816. Bill of rights, page 1058. Vol. 2. (1) vid. Our character, pa. 1077. Vol. — See Indexes, under Officers independency of. (2) See the suspension act, pa. 748. Vol. 1. & See the act, pa. 176. (3) See page 436, 472. Vo. 2. (4) See 2nd Vol. act, pa. 559. (5) See Portland, pa. 499. (6) See the Act, pa. 509. (7) See the act, pa. 532. (8) See Indexes, under Resolves, Representation, Towns, Boston, duty on Tea, &c. & Index, under Tea. (9) See page 615. (10) See page 697, with the references.

§ See list of Grievances, pa. 971. ‖ See act, pa. 524. ¶ See on Molasses act, pa. 9, Vol. 2.) See indexes, under Annually Court of. ¶ See Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050. Vol. 2. & Indexes, under jury. ∨ See on the regulation of Trade, pa. 591. Vol. 2. & pa. 667, 685.

The following is a Copy of the Letter from the American Congress to the Agents, whose Names are Paul Wentworth, Benjamin Franklin, William Bollan, Arthur Lee, Thomas Life, Edmund Burke, *and* Charles Garth, *Esquires.*

Gentlemen, Philadelphia, Oct. 26.

WE give you the ſtrongeſt proof of our reliance on your zeal and attachment to the happineſs of America and the cauſe of Liberty, when we commit the incloſed paper to your care.

We deſire you will deliver the Petition into the hands of his Majeſty, and after it has been preſented we with it may be made public thro' the preſs, together with the liſt of Grievances. And as we hope for great aſſiſtance from the ſpirit, virtue, and juſtice of the nation, it is our earneſt deſire, that the moſt effectual care be taken, as early as poſſible, to furniſh the trading cities and manufacturing towns throughout the united kingdom, with our Memorial to the People of Great Britain.

We doubt not but your good ſenſe and diſcernment will lead you to avail yourſelves of every aſſiſtance that may be derived from the advice & friendſhip of all great and good men, who may incline to aid the cauſe of Liberty and Mankind.

The Gratitude of America expreſſed in the incloſed Vote of Thanks, we deſire may be conveyed to the deſerving objects of it, in the manner that you think will be moſt acceptable to them.

It is propoſed that another Congreſs be held on the 10th of May next at this place, but in the mean time we beg the favour of you, Gentlemen, to tranſmit to the Speakers of the ſeveral Aſſemblies, the earlieſt information of the moſt authentick accounts you can collect, of all ſuch conduct and deſigns of the Miniſtry or Parliament, as may concern America to know. We are, with unfeigned eſteem and regard, Gentlemen, &c. By order, & in behalf of the Congreſs,

HENRY MIDDLETON, Preſident.

IT is matter of encouragement to the true friends of a reſtoration of harmony between Great Britain and the Colonies upon conſtitutional principles, that the proceedings of the Continental Congreſs are ſo highly approved of, not only by the Friends of Liberty on the other ſide of the Water, but by the Merchants and Manufacturers in general, who now appear to be thoroughly awake and active in the common cauſe; however, as we have not yet obtained the redreſs of our Grievances, the harneſs is not to be put off, and we are to look about us with as piercing Eyes as ever, to prevent every thing that may be conſtrued and repreſented by our Enemies as a deviation *from the Plan recommended by the* ever to be revered *Congreſs: In contending for Liberty, the* Conſtitution *ſhould be held in one hand and the* Sword *in the other, and our* Union *under Providence, is the* Rock of Salvation.——*The following Letter from the Agents of ſeveral Colonies, giving us the King's reply on the reception of the Petition from the Congreſs, as delivered them by Lord Dartmouth, together with his Lordſhip's circular Letter, not a little militating with it, may ſerve to ſhow the propriety of the foregoing remarks, and that the preſent Adminiſtration are capable of purſuing meaſures at home and abroad, as* degrading *to themſelves as they are* deluſive *and* injurious *to others.*——

SIR, *London December 24, 1774.*

THIS is juſt to inform you, that having received the petition of the General Congreſs to the King, we immediately communicated the ſame to Lord Dartmouth, Secretary of State for the American department, as the regular official method, and that by which only we could have expectation of obtaining an Anſwer. His Lordſhip this day informed us, that he had laid the ſame before the King; that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to receive it very graciouſly, and to ſay, IT WAS OF SO GREAT IMPORTANCE, THAT HE SHOULD AS SOON AS THEY MET, LAY IT BEFORE HIS TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. We can now only add, that we are, with great reſpect, Sir, Yours, &c.

W. BOLLAN,
B. FRANKLIN,
ARTHUR LEE.

To Edward Biddle, *Eſq; Speaker of the House of Repreſentatives, Pennſylvania.*

(CIRCULAR) WHITEHALL, *Jan.* 4. 1775.

SIR,

CERTAIN Perſons ſtyling themſelves Delegates of His Majeſty's Colonies in America, having preſumed, without His Majeſty's Authority or Conſent, to aſſemble together at Philadelphia, in the Months of September and October laſt; and having thought fit, amongſt other unwarrantable Proceedings, to Reſolve that it will be neceſſary, that another Congreſs ſhould be held in the ſame Place, on the 10th of May next, unleſs Redreſs for certain pretended Grievances be obtained before that Time, and to recommend that all the Colonies in North-America ſhould chuſe Deputies to attend ſuch Congreſs. I am commanded by the King, to ſignify to you His Majeſty's Pleaſure, That you do uſe your utmoſt Endeavours, to prevent any ſuch Appointment of Deputies, within the Colony under your Government; and that you do exhort all Perſons to deſiſt from ſuch an unwarrantable Proceeding, which cannot but be highly diſpleaſing to the King. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient, humble Servant,

DARTMOUTH.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
Concord, March 24. 1775.

WHEREAS it is indiſpenſibly neceſſary for the Safety of a free People, and the Preſervation of their Liberties, that they at all times keep themſelves in a State of actual Defence againſt every Invaſion or Depredation, and this Country being ſtill threatned by a powerful Army poſted in its Capital, with a profeſſed Deſign of executing certain Acts of the Britiſh Parliament, calculated to deſtroy our invaluable Rights and Liberties, and the Government of this Colony as by Charter and Law eſtabliſhed therein: Therefore,

RESOLVED, That the Meaſures that have heretofore been recommended by this and the former Provincial Congreſs, for the Purpoſe of putting this Colony into a compleat State of Defence, be ſtill moſt vigorouſly purſued by the ſeveral Towns, as well as individual Inhabitants; and that any Relaxation would be attended with the utmoſt Danger to the Liberties of this Colony and of all America; eſpecially as by the lateſt Advices from Great Britain we have undoubted Reaſons for Jealouſy, that our implacable Enemies are unremitting in their Endeavours by Fraud & Artifice, as well as by open Force, to ſubjugate this People; which is an additional Motive to the Inhabitants of this Colony to perſevere in the Line of Conduct recommended by the Congreſs, and be ready to oppoſe with Firmneſs & Reſolution, at the utmoſt Hazard, every Attempt for that Purpoſe.

Signed by Order of the Provincial Congreſs.

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

A true Extract from the Minutes.

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, *Secretary.*

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in England, dated Jan. 1. 1775.

"I have had the honor of being ſent for by ſome of the firſt people in adminiſtration, who to do them juſtice, ſeem now diſpoſed rather to heal the wound than to keep it open. They only wiſh that ſome line could be drawn to the ſatisfaction of the people of this country, who cannot think of *too great ſubmiſſion* to the colonies, whom they conſider as their children."

Extracts of Letters from London, *dated Dec.* 21ſt, 22d, *and* 24th, 1774.

"The Proceedings of the Congreſs at Philadelphia are made public here. It is impoſſible that any Production could have done more Honor to America, or gained more univerſal Approbation. The Miniſtry are more and more diſconcerted. They ſee the Precipice on which they ſtand, and tremble. The preſent Plan, as far as I can reach it, or rather as far as they know it themſelves, is to endeavour to bribe and ſeduce the Merchants of your Province and of New-York, to diſavow the Reſolutions of the Congreſs, and continue Trade. I am ſorry to tell you that ſome of the American Merchants here are to be the inſtruments of this infamous Buſineſs, as they were of ſending the Tea, by being ſecurity to the Company. Some public Notice might have been taken of thoſe ſecurities, without whoſe Countenance the Company would never have ventured their Tea among you.

"You will ſpeedily hear that the Merchants are ſtirring and petiton for conciliatory Meaſures, but I beg you will not be deceived. You may gueſs that ſome wicked Scheme is in Agitation that the moſt infamous Tools of W——ne and H——n are employed in the Buſineſs. My ſuſpicions are that it is merely a Lullaby to keep Things quiet here, till they can try to divide the Colonies which is now their Plan, and particularly in your Province and New-York. A Meeting of the Merchants is adverti[ſ]ed under the immediate Auſpices of Mr. M——t the Agent of Mr. H————n, in his late Trial, and the moſt rancorous Enemy your Province and the Cauſe of America has; and Mr. M——n, a particular Friend of Mr. Wedderburne. My advice therefore is that you pay no attention to theſe *Danaum inſidiæ ſuſpectaque dona* but bend all your Force to the preſervation of unanimity and keeping thoſe arms firm in your hands, which as they have diſpoſed them to truth will compel them to do juſtice. Then and then only when the redreſs is compleatly ratified—*Longo ſolvit ſe Teucria luctu.* It is proper that you ſhould know, that my Lord N—— is capable of any Treachery to accompliſh his Purpoſe—It is the ſole policy of the preſent Adminiſtration to dupe and deceive. Lord N—— accompliſh'd his views againſt the Eaſt-India Company, by the moſt infamous perſonal Treachery; and therefore it becomes us to beware of him. We have too much at Stake if we are wiſe not to weigh every Step that is taken and every Propoſition that is made with the moſt wary Circumſpection.——

"Their firſt Hope is to prevail on the Aſſemblies to relax and not adopt the Reſolutions of the Congreſs. If that fails, they will endeavour to ſeduce the Merchants, particularly in your Province and New-York, to diſavow the Non-Import and Export Agreements, and act againſt them. Theſe are their Machinations, which it is our Buſineſs to counteract. You may depend upon it that H——n having fail'd in executing *Force* will now ſuggeſt *Fraud*, and at length if he cannot prevent an Accommodation, he will try to embarraſs and fruſtrate its Effects."

Extract of a Letter from Briſtol, *dated Jan.* 12. 1775.

——"Petitions are preparing, in the ſeveral maritime and manufacturing Towns, to be preſented to Parliament, which meets the 19th Inſtant, when it ſeems to be the general Expectation that all your Grievances will be redreſſed.—I ſhall be able ſoon to form a judgment with reſpect to American Affairs, at preſent am very eaſy about you, as it's reſolved to ſend no more Troops to Boſton.—Your Enemies think you obſtinate and rebellious, but your Friends here the moſt virtuous, firm and ſpirited People in the World."

Hercules Langriſhe, Eſq; is appointed a Commiſſioner of the Board of Revenue in Ireland, in the Room of Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. who is allowed a Penſion of 1000 l. a year on that eſtabliſhment.

NEW-YORK, March 20.

Copy of a Letter ſent by the Committee of Correſpondence for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, *to the Committee of Correſpondence in* New-York.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16. 1775.

GENTLEMEN,

"WE are directed, by the Committee of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, to acquaint you, they have lately, with Concern, ſeen frequent Publications from New-York, containing falſe Repreſentations; and holding out to the World Ideas of Diſſentions here, which do not exiſt. As Publications of this kind are evidently intended to injure the Cauſe in which the great Continent is embarked, by creating Jealouſies and Diſtruſt among the Colonies, when mutual Confidence is ſo eſſential to common Safety, the Committee think they can in no Inſtance better diſcharge the important Truſt committed to them, than by contradicting and expoſing ſuch pernicious and wicked Deſigns.

For this Purpoſe, we think it neceſſary to diſcloſe the Committee have not met with the leaſt Impediment or Obſtruction, in carrying into Execution any one Reſolution of the Continental Congreſs. But on the contrary, a cheerful and ready Acquieſcence in their Proceedings has been manifeſted here by all Ranks and Orders of People.

We have the Pleaſure alſo to aſſure you, from the moſt extenſive Informations, that the Inhabitants of Pennſylvania continue, immoveably, firm to the Cauſe of Liberty; and will, with inviolable Faith, obſerve the Rules of Conduct preſcribed to them by the Continental Congreſs: Any Infraction of which, they deprecate as the greateſt Evil, and conſider as productive of their political Ruin.

Under ſuch favourable Circumſtances, the Committee are apprehenſive of no Aſſociations or Combinations whatever, that can in the leaſt diſturb them in the regular and exact Diſcharge of their Duty: In which they ſhall perſevere, truſting, for their Support in it, to thoſe juſt and liberal Sentiments that poſſeſs the Breaſts of their Countrymen.

We doubt not this State of Things, founded upon the ſtricteſt Truth, will have the good Effect to ſilence any unjuſt and groundleſs Reports which may have obtained Credit in New-York, concerning our City and Province;—Reports, propagated and encouraged only by a few Perſons (and ſuch, unfortunately for mankind, are to be found in every large Community) who, ſetting up their private Intereſt in Oppoſition to the general Good, have a malignant Pleaſure in exciting Diſcords and Diſſentions: By which alone, the Law and Conſtitution of this free, and once happy, Country, can be laid proſtrate at the Feet of our Enemies.

We are, Gentlemen," &c.

On Wedneſday laſt the following Gentlemen were nominated and appointed by the Freemen of this City as deputies, to meet on the 20th of April ſuch deputies as the other Counties might elect, and join with them for the *ſole* purpoſe of appointing, out of their body, Delegates for the next general Congreſs, viz. Meſſ[r]s *Philip Livingſton, John Jay, James Duane, John Alſop, Iſaac Low, Francis Lewis, Abraham Walton, Abraham Braſher, Alexander M'Dougal, Leonard Leſpenard, & Iſaac Rooſevelt.*

The number of Freeholders and Freemen for the above appointment, were —— —— 825
Againſt them, —— —— 163

Meſſ[r]s John and Robert Murray having in a clandeſtine manner taken out ſome part of the Cargo of the Ship Beulah, lately arrived from London, (chiefly Duck, Oznabrigs and Linnens) and landed them at Elizabeth Town, in New Jerſey, but upon mature reflection, and with a view to ſatisfy the public, they wrote to the Committee here, acknowledging their ſorrow for the imprudent ſtep they had taken, and condemned the ſame as an unjuſtifiable meaſure; and, as a proof of their willingneſs to conform to the Reſolutions of the Congreſs, engaged to re-ſhip all the ſaid Goods, or deliver them into the poſſeſſion of the Elizabeth Town Committee upon Oath, to do with them as they ſhould think proper, as alſo to give any further ſatisfaction that might be recommended; and likewiſe, further to teſtify their ſenſe of the imprudent meaſure they had taken, as well as their concern for the trouble and uneaſineſs it had given their fellow citizens, they wiſh'd to make them further ſatisfaction, and therefore chearfully engaged to give 200 l. to repair the Hoſpital lately burnt here.——The Committee at Elizabeth-Town have taken poſſeſſion of the Goods, as ſet forth under the Oath and Affirmation of the ſaid Murray's, and, no doubt, will be proceeded with according to the Continental Aſſociation. *vid. pa. 696.*

NEWPORT, March 20.

On Monday laſt arrived here, after a paſſage of four months, from Falkland's Iſlands, the ſhip King George, John Greenwood, maſter, with 170 barrels of oil, 1000 weight of bone, and 500 ſealſkins.—There are upwards of 200 of theſe iſlands, great and ſmall, the two largeſt are about 60 miles long and 40 broad.—Port Egmont, where Capt. Greenwood ſtay'd ſeveral weeks, is between 51 & 52 S. lat. and about 80 leagues from the ſouthern part of this continent. The winter there (which is the time of our ſummer) is not ſo cold as our winters, but the winds in general more violent, moſtly from the weſtward. The iſlands principally covered with good graſs of various kinds, but not a tree nor ſhrub to be ſeen on any of them; whales, ſeals, geeſe, ducks, and a great variety of fowl unknown in theſe parts, are very plenty, and caught with great eaſe.—With regard to clouds, ſunſhine, fogs, &c. there is no great difference between this country and that.——Capt. Greenwood found there his Majeſty's ſloop Endeavour, and tho' he was in great want of anchors, &c. could procure no aſſiſtance from the Endeavour.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Barbadoes.

"A Subſcription was opened at the houſe of John Prettyjohn, Eſq; for our worthy but diſtreſſed brethren of Boſton, to be ſent in Rum, the firſt week in April. It is imagined the ſum will exceed One Thouſand Pounds that currency.[2] The Aſſembly are forming a Petition to ſend to his Majeſty by the firſt European veſſel."

A *See the eſſential parts of the engliſh Conſtitution viz. magna Charta, pa. 900, 790, 1050, petition of right, page, 816, bill of rights, pa. 1053, Va. 2.*

(1) *See their diſtreſſes page, 541, 596.*

(2) *See index, under donations.*

¶ *See all thoſe (marked thus) with the Marginal references, & blanks filled up, pa. 700, 701.* ‖ *See liſt of Grievances, pa. 971.* ‡ *See index, under Town, County, aſſembly, Repreſentatives, Congreſs Continental, & Provincial Reſolves, ruling of the Country, &c.* v *See pa. 606.* ɔ *See index, under Congreſs Continental.*

magna Charta, *See pa. 790, 1050,* — petition of right, *pa. 816* — bill of rights, *pa.*